

## SHO

A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*  
 SHOE-TYE. *n. f.* [shoe and tye.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do as is my duty,  
 Honour the shadow of your shoo. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. f.* [from shock.] Violent concussion.  
 Another's diving bow he did adore, *Dryden.*

Which, with a shog, calls all the hair before.  
 He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier less may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shogs that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly shog to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of shine. *Milton.*

All his father in him shone.  
 SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of shake.

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's pow'rs,  
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I shot; participle, shot or shooten. [preetian, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light  
 Shoots far into the bosom of dim night  
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge from a bow or gun.  
 I owe you much, and like a witless youth,  
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please  
 To shoot an arrow that self way  
 Which you did shoot the first, I do not doubt  
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*

This murderous shaft that's shot  
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way  
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*

3. To let off.  
 The men shoot strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*  
 The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*  
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;  
 Which like a warning-piece, must be shot off,  
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.  
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned  
 Or shot thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,  
 And, in the moment, shoot him on the ground. *Dryden.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.  
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither shoot up their  
 top among the thick boughs. *Exek. xxxi. 14.*  
 A grain of mustard groweth up and shooteth out great  
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning shoots,  
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.  
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs, *Dryden.*  
 Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting.  
 The last had a star upon its breast, which shot forth pointed  
 beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

7. To push suddenly.  
 Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

8. To pull forward.  
 They that see me shoot out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.  
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is  
 two pieces of wood that are shot, that is planed or else paired  
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftnes.  
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,  
 With furious haste, and shoots the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*  
 The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at him. *Gen.*  
 When he has shot his belt, he is sure that none ever did  
 shoot better. *Temple.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,  
 You cannot think he would deny  
 To lend the other friendly aid,  
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetative growth.  
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that shoot  
 up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward shoots,  
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
 Sheets rising up, and spreads by flow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,  
 But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*

New creatures rise,  
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
 Till shooting out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would shoot under ground, if  
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-  
 duce nothing. *Addison.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the  
 Alps, though its dominions shoot out into several branches  
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the confidence of a  
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will shoot up  
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot,  
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

1. The menstruum be over charged, metals will shoot into  
 crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will  
 crystallize and shoot into glassy bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

That rude mass will shoot itself into several forms, till it make  
 an habitable world; the steady hand of Providence being the  
 invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To be emitted.  
 There shot a flaming lamp along the sky,  
 Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light shot from the sun to our  
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles  
 in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand æthereal bow  
 Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.  
 The land did shoot out with a very great promontory, bend-  
 ing that way. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

6. To pass as an arrow.  
 Thy words shot thro' my heart,  
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*

7. To become any thing suddenly.  
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant  
 From blights and forms: he'll soon shoot up a hero. *Dryd.*

8. To move swiftly along.  
 A shooting star in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

A shining harvest either host displays,  
 And shoot, against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

At first the flutters, but at length the springs,  
 To smoother flight, and shoots upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,  
 She stops and listens, and shoots forth again,  
 And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high,  
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly,  
 The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,  
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and shoots beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly shoot along,  
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

At the summons roll'd her eyes around,  
 Not half so swiftly shoots along in air,  
 The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick pain.  
 SHOOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.  
 The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible shoot, inasmuch as  
 the arrow, hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but  
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce  
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile  
 weapon discharged by any instrument.  
 The noise of thy cross-bow  
 Will scare the herd, and so my shoot is lost.  
 But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,  
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.  
 Thus will I save my credit in the shoot,  
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakespeare.*

As a country fellow was making a shoot at a pigeon, he  
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *L'Esperance.*

3. [Schieten, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.  
 They will not come just on the tops where they were  
 cut, but out of those shoots which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots. *Milton.*

Prune off superfluous branches and shoots of this second  
 spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evel.*

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The hook she bore,  
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
 To decent form the lawless shoots to bring.  
 And teach th'obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*

Now, should my praises owe their truth  
 To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,  
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock  
 That must our expectations mock;  
 And making one luxuriant shoot,  
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from shoot.] One that shoots; an archer;  
 a gunner.

The shooter ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore, *Fairfax.*  
 We are shooter's both, and thou dost deign  
 To enter combat with us, and contest  
 With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The King with gifts a vessel stores;  
 And next, to reconcile the shooter God,  
 Within her hollow fides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. f.* [preop, Saxon, a magazine; eschoppe, French;  
 shoppe, low Latin.] A shop.

1. A place where any thing is sold.  
 Our windows are broke down,  
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our shops. *Shakespeare.*

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;  
 True is it, my incorporate friends,  
 That I receive the general food at first,  
 Which you do live upon; and heit is,  
 Because I am the store-house and the shop  
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
 An alligator stuf, and other skins  
 Of ill-shap'd fithes; and about his shelves  
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any fold in shops could be relied on as faithfully pre-  
 pared. *Light.*

His shop is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-  
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.  
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;  
 and shops for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHOON. *n. f.* [shop and board.] Bench on which any work  
 is done.

That heastly rabble, that came down  
 From all the gables in the town,  
 And flails, and sheaves, and vail swarms,  
 With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age  
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a  
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine  
 from the shopboard or the anvil; or from whistling to a team  
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHOON. *n. f.* [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman  
 keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-  
 derstandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in  
 figures to cast up a shopbook. *Locke.*

SHOONER. *n. f.* [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a  
 shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a shopkeeper desiring  
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a  
 clock. *Addison.*

SHOOFMAN. *n. f.* [shop and man.] A petty trader.  
 Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,  
 The shopmen tells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. The preterit of bear.  
 I'm glad thy father's dead:  
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief  
 Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE. *n. f.* [preop, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;  
 The bank of a river. A licentious use. *Milton.*

Beside the fruitful shore of muddy Nile,  
 Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay,  
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain; properly sewer.  
 [choos, Dutch; to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word shore, I may intend thereby a coast  
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop  
 to support a building. *Watts's Logic.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [chooren, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.  
 They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, shored it  
 up with timber. *Koeler.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,  
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies  
 rather leaned upon him than shored him up. *Watson.*

There was also made a shore; or under-proping act for  
 the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had a-  
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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2. To set on shore. Not in use.  
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think  
 it fit to shore them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SHORELESS. *adj.* [from shore.] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is shoreless and bottomless, that  
 all the faints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHORLING. *n. f.* [from shore, shore.] The felt or skin of a  
 sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of shear.  
 So rose the Danite strong,  
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are shorn for browse: the tow'ring height  
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;  
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;  
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*

SHOR. *adj.* [preop, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.  
 Weak though I am of limb, and short of fight,  
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,  
 I'll do what Mead and Chelciden advise,  
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.  
 This left voluble earth,  
 By shorter flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though short my stature, yet my name extends  
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.  
 They change the night into day: the light is short, because  
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*

Not live thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,  
 Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime  
 Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.  
 Her breath then short, seem'd loth from home to pass,  
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes short, thy darted eyes are fixt  
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew short, my beating heart sprung upward,  
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not  
 adequate; not equal.

Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks short of his  
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but short in worth unto those of  
 Smyrna. *Savary.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than short  
 of your expectation. *Savary.*

Since higher I fall short, on him who next  
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

I know them not; not therefore am I short  
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

To attain  
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
 All human thoughts come short, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,  
 Engaging me to emulate! but short  
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,  
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;  
 That poor would seem, that entertainment short  
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come short of science, because we are so fre-  
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Clar.*

That great wit has fallen short in his account. *Morse.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was short  
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell short  
 of their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as  
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-  
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;  
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be short of life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and  
 falls short of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of  
 style. *Pope.*

Where reason came short, revelation discovered on which  
 side the truth lay.

Defect in our behaviour, coming short of the utmost grace-  
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent  
 from all mankind, practical principles come short of an uni-  
 versal reception. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which  
 beasts come short in. *Locke.*

The people fall short of those who border upon them, in  
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls short of that obligation they lie  
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but  
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much short of  
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It